NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS. THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year,

Four cents per copy." Annual subscription price, \$14. Volume XXXII...... No. 66

AMUSERENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom NEW YORK THEATRE. Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—Perseus and Androneda—Nine Points of The

PRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.-London As

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. STREETS OF NEW GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 506 Broadway. PROFESSOR HARTE WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACUS. THE HEAD IN THE AIR—THE INDIAN BASENT TRICK—PROFEUS.

STRINWAY ROOMS, Fourteenth street. -SECOND SOIRER SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 56 Broadway, opposithe Metropolitan Hotel—in there Ethiopian Extental Emerts, Singing, Danging and Burlusques,—The Blactook—The Heating Copies.

KELLI A LEON'S MINSPRELS, 729 Broadway, opposite the New York Hots!—In Turke Sonis, Danges, Econstructures, Bullergure, Ac.—Chingre-Leon—Madagascar Baller Thours—Sop That Laudring.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—Grippin & Christy's Minstells.— Ermorian Minstells. Balands, Gridesques, &c.—The Ocean Vacut Race.—The Balack Grook.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 291 BOWER, -CONT. VOCALISM. NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BALLET DIVERTISEMENT, &c. -THE HILLS ON KERRY, OR LEKLAND'S LAST STRUGGLE

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPS, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-In a Vaniery of Light AND LAUGHARD ENTRETAINMENTS, CORPS OR BALLET, Ac. The Januous Wife.

WOOD'S TREATRE COMIQUE, Broadway, opposite St Nicholas Hotel, Grand Combination of Minstellay, Bat LET, Pantoning, Calesthenics, &c.—La Statue Blanch

MRS F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MUS-

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway.—Moving Mineou or the Pillann's Progress—Sixty Magnificent Scens.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, -HEAD AND RIGHT ARK OF PROBET-THE WASHINGTO TWINS-WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ARK LECTURES DAILY. Open from 8 A. M. UII 10 P. M. INSTITUTE OF ART (Derby Gallery), 625 Broadway,—GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—"THE REPUBLICAN COURT" IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Thursday, March 7, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE

Our news report by the Atlantic cable was not re colved when the Henald went to press this morning. sea from Heart's Content reported the cable in good working order, but that the Irish wires to Valentin

were down yesterday.

Our European flee and special correspondence, dated to the Mat of February, contain very important details

of the cable news.

From Dublin and Cork we have special reports of the political situation existing in the South of Ireland sub sequent to the dispersion of the Fenian insurgents in Kerry. No arrests had been made, and the country re mained, evidently, in a state of very unhealthy excitement. Ten thousand troops were held ready to be launched against any spot where treason may again show itself in arms. James Stephens is said to have landed at Dingle Bay and gone to the interior. The government continued its precautions against any show of active sympathy with the Fenians a England, and it is asserted that the Cabinet had good reason, by reliable information, to fear trouble at Wool wich, if not an attack on the Navy Yard.

Earl Carnarvon, in moving the second reading of the bill for the confederation of the British North American Colonies, made one of the most important speeches to the House of Lords which has been delivered in Parlia term he want migutaly into the details of the measure and combatted the objections raised against it. There is no State rights reservation, the bill being one of comroyal centre. Speaking of the future of the Kingdom of Canada, Lord Carnarvon said the territory would become "greater than England and second only to Russia."

John Bright's letter denouncing the Derby Reform resolution plan is published.

Our special correspondent in St. Petersburg furnishes a very interesting statement of the Russian policy towards Turkey and the Christians in the East generally, with his views of how the course of the Czar may b affected by the diplomacy of Napoleon and England.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday resolutions for the appoint ment of certain joint committees were agreed to, one of them reviving the Committee on Retrenchment. Mr. Doolittle and Mr. Patterson made speeches denying the reports connecting them with the alleged New York Custom House frauds. A bill to provide for a republican form of government in the lately rebellions States
was introduced by Mr. Sumner. It is very
lengthy and provides for the re-establishment of
civit governments on the basis of loyal voters.
He also introduced a bill to prescribe an eath to maintain a republican form of government. Both bills were ordered upon the table until the committees were municipal offices of Alexandria, Va., vacated, and for bidding the present officers from exercising any auwas ordered to be printed. The Paris Exposition resolu-tion was called up and the Senate adjourned.

In the House the motion to suspend the rules in order to introduce the bill to amend the National Currency ac was lost and the bill was not introduced. A resolution firecting inquiry by the Secretary of the Treasury into the alleged seizure of champagae wines by the New York Custom House went over until to-day, and another calling for statements of the collectors, naval officers surveyors, &c , who have been removed from office since March, 1866, was adopted. Pending consideration of motion to refer the Tariff bill and its proposed amend-ments to the Committee on Ways and Means the House

A republican caucus, held at the Capitol last night, favored the reference of the impeachment question to the Judiciary Committee and the taking of a recess until

the Sth of May.

In the Senate yesterday the Constitutional Convention il was reported from the Committee of the Whole and amended to as to limit the elective franchise to males Bills for an experimental line of railways in New York hester, for a railroad in Broadway, Lexington avenue and other streets, and relative to sewerage and drainage in New York were also reported from commit tees. Bills to amend the act changing the route of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad; relative to assessments in New York, and authorizing the New York Central Railroad to charge two and a half cents fare per mile for passengers, were introduced.

nile for passengers, were introduced.

In the Assembly a communication from the Street

and the Assembly a communication from the Street

Annual Appropriation bill and bills to enable husband and wife witnesses for or against each other; to regulate the carriage of passengers' baggage by railroad companies, and relative to military exemptions in Kings county, were reported. Bills to regulate the driving of sheep and castle through the streets of New York, and for other purposes, were passed. Bills to suppress prostitution in the Metropolitan district; to provide for the election of a Board of Assistant Aldermen and to abolish the Board of Conneilmen in New York; to amend the Excise law; to corporate the West Side Elevated Suspension Railwa pany, and for the construction of railways in Fulton other streets of New York, were introduced. recess was taken, and on reassembling several bills of private nature were advanced to a third reading.

THE CITY. At the meeting of the Board of Education last eve ing \$24,500 was appropriated for the purchase of a sito for a new schoolhouse in the Twenty-second ward. The subject of appropriating \$102,570 for the erection of a schoolhouse in 115th street, was referred to the Finance

of Fire Commissioners yesterday the Board did not hold its usual weekly meeting.

Thirty-five policemen were tried at Police Headquar ters yesterday, at the trial sitting of the Board, for alleged breaches of discipline, and two cases, in which tizens were complainants, were closed. The case of the executors of W. H. Burroughs against

A. T. Stewart & Co. ef al. came before the Suprem Court, Chambers, yesterday on a motion for a reference and an injunction to restrain the executors from paying out the funds of the firm until so directed by the Court. In the Supreme Court, Special Term, a question of partnership came up for adjudication in which the parties had formerly been sutlers to the Sixth regiment New York Volunteers, under General Corcoran. plaintiff furnished the "influence" and the defendants

spoils the latter repudiated the alleged copartnership.
In the United States Circuit Court yesterday William frowne, alias Browney, plead guilty to an indictment charging bim with uttering counterfeit United States currency with intent to defraud the government. Son

In the United States Commissioner's Court, yesterday before Commissioner Osborn, John Hesiey and H. G. Ditterich were charged with passing \$10 counterfeit bills of the Flour City National Bank of Rochester at Poughseepsie. Several witnesses having testified, the furthe

hearing of the case was adjourned for a week.

The case of George N. Carleton, who is charged with having, while acting as treasury agent at Memphis, Tenn., embezzied money and property belonging to the government to the amount of half a million of dollars, was further adjourned till Saturday, pending the receip instructions which are expected from Washington.

The case of Patrick Curran vs. Catharine Duffy, an action to recover damages for alleged false imprisonment was tried vesterday in the Marine Court, before Judge Alker and a jury, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Judge Rus sell sentenced Alfred Reither to the Penitentiary for two years and ordered him to pay a fine of ten thousand dol lars for falsely personating a member of the detective force whereby he obtained nine bundred dollars from

Mr. Thomas M. Taylor. Terence O'Neil, a resident of the Twelfth ward in Brooklyn, disappeared on Friday last, having in his possession a considerable sum of money. Suspicions of foul play are entertained.

The stock market improved yesterday. Gold was weak and closed at 135% a %.

In domestic produce there was an increased business consummated, but at irregular prices, though some arti-cles sold at advanced prices. Merchandise continued quiet but generally steady in value. Cotton was moderately active at a decline of &c. per pound. Coffee was unchanged. On 'Change flour was firmer, with more doing. Wheat remained dull, while corn and oats closed beavy, with but little doing. Pork opened firmer but closed lower. Beef ruled steady. Lard was beavy, Freichts were very quiet. Whiskey was dull and nominal. Naval stores were quiet, but values were not essentially changed. Petroleum was a shade caster.

MISCRIT. AN POUR

Dates from Rio Janeiro to the 25th uit, are at hand by way of Europe and the Atlantic cable. The French and English agents are making strong efforts in favor of a constitute of hostilities. They are satisfied, however, that the United States alone has the confidence of the that the United States alone has the confidence of the South American republics. The revolution in Mendoza was apreading, and Genoral Paunero was compelled to ask for reinforcements from Buesos Ayros.

Vera Cruz despatches, under date of February 25, say that everything was in a chaotic state. The troops were still embarking, and transports continued to arrive daily.

Yellow fever had made its appearance there already. One American had died of the disease on the 21st. Aca pulco was abandoned by the imperialists on the 19th ult.
Alvarez was on the march to join Dias, near Mexico City,
with four thousand troops. General Tavora, the imperialist, had been completely defeated near the capital
by General Velez.

Our Georgia correspondent says that a strong party, enunciating the principles contained in Ex-Governo Brown's recent letter favoring the acceptance of Sher man's military reconstruction pion, has sprung up and bids fair to be the controlling party in the State. The forc, owing to the withdrawal of Northern capital and the employment of all funds for the purchase of pro-

The steamship Andalusia, Captain W. H. West, of the Leary line, from New York for Charleston, was burned at sea off Hatterss on Sunday evening. Four of the crew and four male passengers were lost. The steamer assistance. The hose carriage intended for presentation to the firemen of Columbia by the firemen of New York was on board, and was burned up. The saved arrived a Charleston yesterday.

tement of the public debt for February shows the total to be \$2,827,868.959, which, in comparison with the total last year, shows a reduction in the debt of \$157.281.690.

The President and Cabinet, in connection with Genera Grant, are perfecting arrangements for the immediate enforcement of the Reconstruction law. Thomas, Steri dan, Sickles, Ord and Schofield are reported to be the fivcommanders who will have charge of districts. Instruc-tions for their guidance are being prepared by Secretary

The President's reply to the committees of both houses, informing them that he had no communication to make at present, is regarded as indicative of his ac tion in case of impeachment, and it is stated on good authority that he will refuse to appear for arraignment before a Senate wherein only twenty States are repre-

Letters have been received by the Commissioner o Indian Affairs, from agents on the plains, which contradict several reports of outrages by Indians. The agent for the Arrapahoes, Choyennes and Apaches says not a single overt act has been committed by those In-dians. The Kiewas and Camanches were much alarmed when informed that the United States was about to make war upon them.

Collector Smythe has addressed a letter to Presiden Johnson, which we publish elsewhere, in which he de-fends himself against the attacks of the Congressional

investigating committee.

In another column will be found an opinion of the United States Supreme Court, delivered at the present term, defining the office and prescribing the occasion of the issuance of the ancient writ of prohibition.

A new bill providing for the election of a Mayor and City Council of Baltimore has been introduced in th Maryland Legislature. A memorial has been presented in the Louisiana Legis

lature, charging Governor Wells with being a defaulte to the State of \$88,000, while holding a petty office in Rapides Parish. It was highly probable that he would

mond on Monday evening.

The Committee on Federal Relations of the Main Senate have reported upon that portion of the Governor Message relating to the proposed confederation of the British North American provinces, and protest against it gerous to the friendly relations existing between the people of the provinces and of the United States. Reso ons were also reported to that effect, and asking the government to interpose in friendly remonstrance against the proposed confederation.

A destructive storm in Tennessee has prevailed for the last four days, flooding the country and carrying away

INDICATIONS OF MORE FENIAN TROUBLE IN IRE-AND.-We have no despatches from Europe to-day, but a suspiciously sounding report from Heart's Content tells us that the cable is all right and working finely, but that the Irish lines are down, "probably in consequence of a storm." If a storm prevailed in Ireland yesterday it is certain that the fact would be well known at Valentia, and the report would scarcely be sent in such an ambiguous shape, The details that reach us by mail show that the Fenian scare has been much greater in England than the meagre cable despatches have indicated, and it looks not unlikely that the trouble in Ireland has been renewed.

The Southern Press on the New Law of Reconstruction,

With Beauregard's bombardment of Fort Sumter one of the most remarkable and radical revolutions in the history of the human race was inaugurated in the rebel Confederate States. The full import and consequences of this revolution have just been officially proclaimed in the new law of Southern reconstruction. With all the warnings that had been given them, however, touching their scornful rejection, from Virginia to Texas, of the pending constitutional amendment, this new law, with its sweeping and decisive exactions, seems to have fallen upon the leading politicians of those States like an unexpected calamity. It appears to have created something of that consternation among them which followed the terrible march of Sherman through South Carolina. They are disappointed, confounded and excited to a high pitch of impotent wrath: but the scales have fallen from their eyes, and they are beginning to realize and recognize the fixed facts and the necessities of their situation.

The Richmond journals, in near rappor with the progress of events at Washington have for some days past been wholly absorbed with this astounding ultimatum of a radical Congress. One of them compares it with the "Domesday Boke" of William the Conqueror; but the wrathful editor, after showing how the English people, by submission to the law of necessity, survived that invasion and the revolution of Cromwell and that which expelled James the Second, counsels the same policy to the South. Another of the Richmond journals barps away through three columns upon the atrocities of this "bill of attainder against nine millions of people," but at the end advises the responsible people of Virginia to accept the situation and proceed to action in order to save the State from seizure by radicals and negroes. A Petersburg paper, of the rebel type, says "the South will accept the slavery under Sherman's bill. A thousand straws show how the current is setting. No hazard now in the prediction that ere sixty days have passed a majority of the Southern States will voluntarily have con-

formed to the new order of things." The special offence, however, which appears to have most deeply wounded the leading organs of Richmond is the advice of submission to the law volunteered by an officious copperhead journal of New York. The Southern response to this advice is that it was not asked and is not wanted; that from 1861 to 1865, in all that the Southern people saw, "there was as greedy a palm for bounty money among the Northern democrats as among the republicans, while, with a few exceptions, the protests that came from the democratic leaders had the tone rather of a whine for office and power than the eroic ring of men ready to die sooner than be made slaves of." Just so; and yet the South has been the willing victim to the false promises and delusions of the copperhead leaders and organs of the helpless Northern democracy from 1861 to 1867.

But what is the prospect among the people of the South? Their case is progressing "as well as could be expected." Their astonished and infuriated leaders of the old pre-Adamite school are raying that the destruction of their institutions is complete, that the constitution has become a mockery, that the Union is destroyed forever, that they are under the terrors of an absolute despotism, and all that; but still there is a prevailing undercurrent in favor of submission to Cougress, not only from the law of necessity, but for reasons of sound policy and common sense. Wall street is impressed with the fact, in the decline of gold since the passage of this bill. Wall street turning the world upside down, will turn the South right side up. Delicate and shaky as is the machinery of our present financial system. sensitive as it has become to the slightest touch from passing political events, the passage of this sweeping reconstruction bill has not shaken it, but has strengthened it. This Southern settlement makes the retention or removal of President Johnson a secondary matter. We resume that he will be given a reasonable nargin in reference to the execution of this aw and other laws, and that in seeing them 'faithfully executed" he will be no more disturbod

The people of the ten excluded States are naturally in a state of excitement and perurbation. Two hundred years of the teach ings, distinctions, castes and prejudices, laws and usages of African slavery naturally produce a violent Southern recoil against negro suffrage, even at this late day. But stern necessity will teach a people how to remove mountains and shut out the sea; and the necessities of the ruling Southern white class are already leading them to this dreaded concession of negro suffrage. Why should they hesitate when they can turn it to the greates advantages for both races, socially and industrially, and in behalf of the political interests of the South in Congress and in the federal administration? It seems only yesterday that our armies, while fighting for the Union, were instructed to protect rebels in their slave property. We have crossed the Red Sea, the Wilderness and the Jordan, and have entered into the Promised Land since that last trial under the bondage of Egypt. President Johnson as Moses was left behind on Mount Nebo. and "Old Thad Stevens" as Joshua is no great shakes, but he must do until we can get

The ten excluded rebel States, unlike the revolting ten tribes of Israel, will not be ultimately lost, but will be reclaimed. The work of reclamation now begins. It will be carried out, and then we shall have a new Union, a new epoch of national power and prosperity, overshadowing that which passed away with slavery, and a new organization of parties on the bank question, the tariff, taxes, retrenchment and the negro vote. This balance of power in the South may be gained for the South, and in order thus to gain it no time should be lost.

Contress and the Gold Market.

Gold declined yesterday afternoon to 135%, and the indications are that it will go considerably lower. The Treasury holds forty millions more of coin than it did a year ago, and the state of affairs in Europe is favorable to a further large absorption of our bonds. The Bank of England rate of interest has been reduced to three per cent, and money is a drug, not only there but all over the European continent. The apprehensions of trouble arising from a difference of views between the Presi-

dont and Congress are being dissipated by the knowledge that the President is powerless, and the speculators in gold for a rise are disappointed in consequence. So much for the prophecies of those who thought Andy Johnson's veto of the Reconstruction bill would create a grand hubbub. The tempest was all in a teapot.

Changes in the British Cabinet. Our cable news for the last three days has

been informing us of changes in the Cabinet of Lord Derby. First we are informed of the resignations of the two Secretaries for the Colonies. Next we are told that the vacant offices had been filled by the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Stephen Cave. Then again we learned by yesterday's despatches that the Chief Secretaryship for the Golonies had been declined by the Duke of Richmond and had been accepted by the Duke of Buckingham, to whom t had been subsequently tendered. Our telegraphic news in regard to the Cabinet changes, though not contradictory, is up to this moment xecedingly imperfect. We are not told, for example, that General Peel had resigned; yet we learn that the office which het held as Secretary of War has been filled by Sir John Pakington. The inference warranted is that General Peel has resigned. The First Lordship of the Admiralty, formerly held by Sir John Pakington, has been accepted by Sir S afford Northcote, who was formerly President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Stephen Cave becomes President of the Board of Trade, thus vacating the vice presidency of the same. Who has been appointed Mr. Cave's successor we have yet to learn. The Duke of Buckingham, who has succeeded the Earl of Carnarvon as Colonial Secretary, leaves vacant the Lord Presidency of the Privy Council. His accessor in that office does not appear yet to have been appointed. The Hon. Mr. Corry, who has become Under Secretary for the Colonies, is the only new name which appears on the ministerial roll. It is evident from all this that Lord Derby is sensible of the loss sustained by the resignation of General Peel, Earl Carnarvon and Mr. Adderly, and that, by a dexterous use of the men at his command, he s resolved to turn them to as much account as possible

The most important point to be noticed in connection with these changes is the bearing which they have on the question of reform So long as it was not known that General Peel had resigned it was somewhat difficult to comprehend the course adopted by the two Colonial Secretaries. Now, however, that it is no longer doubtful that General Peel has bandoned his friends, the whole difficulty is solved. Lord Derby has fairly gone in tor reform. The measure, it has already oozed out, is to be thoroughly liberal in its provisions. This is too much for General Peel, who, true to the character which has been, with too much justice, meribed to the parvenu, is of all the tories the rankest and most unbending. The marvel is that his young friend Lord Cranbourne, the Secretary of State for India, who on more than one occasion, has revealed his sympathy with the General's ultra toryism, as not followed his example. The Derby government have it yet in their power to win onors in this reform struggle. These changes prove that they are moving in the right direction. Whether they have gone far enough to entitle themselves to the support of the House of Commons and to the gratitude of the country at large, their promised Reform bill will

soon give proof. How the Opera Might be Revived.

It seems that we are to have opera again but under the same fluctuating and povertystricken conditions as have characterized it for any seasons past. It is true that it will have the advantages of a new building and enthusiastic stockholders, but these will do but little for it. The novelty of the one worn off, the enefit from it ceases; and we all know how the enthusiasm of the others cool down in the bsence of dividends.

The nonsense written about the great things that are to be done during the season is so much in the old spirit of puffery that people only laugh at it. Half a dozen representations will serve to demonstrate how utterly inade quate are the elements brought together to ustain the interest of the public in this spas modic effort. Opera is not a thing to be kept affoat by mere promises. Its notes must be current and of such genuineness that neither public nor singers will be inclined to dispute

The result o, this fresh experiment will have one good effect, that of convincing every one of the justice of the opinion to which we gave expression last season, that opera can never be permanently established here under its present auspices. To impart to it vitality it must have new manager and artists of a very different stamp from those now presented to us. Enterprise must characterize the one and a fair share of vocal ability the other. Our public are tired of hearing wornout voices and of assisting at the failure of debutantes picked up in hearding schools or among the chorus singers A great metropolitan and music loving community like ours will not submit to be treated like the inhabitants of a country village who have never had an opportunity of cultivating their tastes or correcting their judgment by com parison. We hope that the stockholders of the Academy will at last exhibit some appreciation of this fact. It is absurd to urge in their behalf that they are doing all they can in the dearth of operatic talent existing here. They are mainly responsible for the present angatisfactory state of things. By giving a monopoly of their building they prevent such mpetition as would tend to remedy it and conduce to the advancement of art. Let them steer clear of "these entangling alliances" and hold the Academy at the disposition of all who have fair claims to public favor, and they will oon place the opera on such a footing as will entitle it to support. Even now there is reason to believe that Strakosch, who has Adelina Patti in charge, could be induced to bring her over here if an end could be put to this mischievous system. We need scarcely point to the effect which the return of a singer who has created a sensation in Europe greater than did ever Malibran or Sentag would produce upon our community. It would revive all their enthusiasm for the Italian lyrical drama and place the institution on such a basis that it would be out of the power of any mere speculator to get hold of it and bring it down to his own sordid level. Until this be done we suppose we shall have to endure the provisional thing, made up of discordancy and shreds nify with the title of opera.

Propect of a Short Session of Congress-The Impeachment Question.

The Speaker of the House of Repre tives having announced that he would to-day name the Committees on Elections, Mileage and Rules only, it is believed the session of the new Congress will be short. Leaving the announcement of the other committees to a future time ndicates this. The session will terminate, probably, this week. This, however, will depend very much upon what action the republican caucus took last night on the impeachment question. Mr. Boutwell, when asked in the House on Tuesday how long it would be before a recess, replied that "If they took up the impeachment proposition immediately it would probably be some weeks. It all depended upon that." While some think this language indicates immediate action on impeachment, the general impression is that Congress will leave the matter in the hands of a committee and

close the session in the course of a few days. The course that will be taken, probably will be to leave the whole question in the hands of the new Judiciary Committee, which will be authorized to pursue the investigations during the recess. It is thought that Ben Butler will be one of the most active members, and that he will work up the case in a different manner from that in which Mr. Ashley and the old Judiciary Committee managed it. Should he be put on the commistee it is believed he will drop all the improbable charges about the President's complicity with rebel conspirators and assassins and proseed on the higher and broader grounds of Executive usurpation of power, of obstructing the will of Congress and the execution of its laws, and of obstinately keeping the country in a state of disorganization, contrary to the voice of the people and the will of their representatives. The committee left in charge of this matter may be authorized and directed by Congress to call a special session if, after full investigation, imeachment should be deemed urgent. It is not likely Congress will leave this important business unfinished without providing for earlier action than could be had next December, should such action be necessary. We shall doubtless have more light upon the subject in the course of a few days, and shall then be able to judge better what will be the fate of the impeachment movement and of Mr. Johnson.

Reform in the Merchant Marine-Protection

to Human Life at Sea. The American people are of such a go-ahead and pregressive disposition that, so far as personal safety is concerned, they will travel over the same line of railroad or in the same line of steamships upon which a disaster of the most frightful character has just occurred without giving the casualty hardly a moment's passing consideration. Suppose a railroad smash up occurs, attended with the loss of a hundred lives—the only question asked by the American traveller is whether the trains will be interrupted or whether the next train will start on time. An ocean steamer founders with hundreds of precious lives, the boilers of Western steamer explode and scores of human beings are sent into eternity, an emigrant sailing ship loaded down with a mass of human ity is stranded and all on board perish-yet the impulsive American and many commercial travellers of other nations pay no heed to these calamities, and beedlessly and recklessly take passage upon a class of vessels not a bit more re from danger than either of those whos sad fate he perhaps has seen chronicled in the morning paper he reads at the breakfast table. It is no wonder that foreign life insurance companies demand extra premiums upon the lives ern waters.

It is time, therefore, that the government

should initiate some reforms in our merchant

marine calculated to protect those who take so little pains to protect themselves, as well as to guard the lives of those, by far the greater lass, who are compelled to trust themselves on shipboard, upon ocean, lake or river steamers, as well as upon emigrant sailing ships, and upon longer or shorter voyages. With this view a bill was introduced, among the closing days of the last Congress, to meet and remedy these evils by instituting some radical reforms in relation to the merchant marine of the United States. The bill provides for the establishment of a coast marine board, of three members in each collection district on the Atlantic eaboard and on American portions of the Pacific. Also marine boards at each of the collection districts on the interior rivers and lakes. The members of these boards shall be competent men, of good character, and shall have practical as well as theoretical knowledge of shipping and navigation, one of whom, and two of the board established at the city of New York, shall be selected for knowledge, skill and experience in the use of steam navigation. and shall be competent to judge not only of the character of steamers but of all parts of the machinery employed in navigating by steam. Among the important duties of these boards is the examination of persons who intend to become masters, first or second mates of vessels, first, second, third and fourth engineers, first and second pilots of steamers. and if found competent to furnish them with certificates accordingly. Penalties are prescribed for any steamer leaving any port in the United States unless supplied with her complement of engineers and pilots, or for any one to go as master, &c., without a certificate. Inspectors are to be appointed to see that spitale provisions are made to guard against fire. that there is the requisite supply of double acting pumps, fireproof steering apparatus, lifeboats, life preservers, fire buckets, &c. The bill requires masters to select crews for each ifeboat or raft, and each passenger assigned by due notice to a lifeboat or raft at a designated part of the steamer in which he shall seek safety in case of emergency. Boilers must be made of steel or iron stamped by the manufactarers, with severe penalties for false stamping. The penalties for non-compliance with the provisions of the bill in case of loss of Hife include the trial of the master or owner or owners for manslaughter. The regulations about emigrant sailing ships are stringent and explicit regarding space, cleanliness, medical attendance, provisions, &c. Particular attention is paid to the prevention of collisions by day and night, the rights of seamen are particularly considered, and the bill altogether enters into a thorough and much needed reformation of the merchant marine of the United States. The bill was read twice on appraised value. It has not a single feature

and patches which its manager chooses to dig- the 17th ultimo and referred to the Committee on Commerce. The new Congress cannot do a wiser or a better thing than to give it early and practical consideration, and thus perhaps be the means of saving hundreds of lives during the coming summer season, when an unusual tide of emigration will set in for this port, accompanied not only by the customary perils of the ocean, but also with the danger of bringing to our shores some serious if not widespread and deadly epidemic.

> England and the Enstern Question. The Eastern question does not appear to be

ome less complicated as time advances. In

yesterday's issue we published a telegram announcing that "a general rising of the Christians was considered imminent.' published an extract from the speech of Lord Stanley, delivered in the House of Commons on the 15th of February, on the occasion of the debate on the affairs of the East. The speech of Lord Stanley, whatever may be the opinion entertained in regard to the policy it advocates, is a clear and masterly statement of the whole question from the government point of view. Lord Stanley tells us what the government might have done and what the government actually have done. In regard to Servia we are informed that advice was tendered to the Porte to the effect that certain concessions should be made, and that the advice was received in a spirit of conciliation. The Cretan affair was more difficult to deal with. The government, whatever might be their sympathies with the struggling Christians, felt themselves bound by the laws of neutrality from any act that might be interpreted as armed interference by the other European Powers. In Lord Stanley's opinion there were three possible courses open to government. One was "to carry out the principle of non-intervention in the strictest and most literal sense." As there had been intervention in the shape of advice that point was dismissed. Another course was "to advise the cession of the island to Greece." It is manifest, from the language employed by his lordship, that he considers it a question open to some doubt whether the Cretans would be actually benefited by the transfer. Not that he is opposed to the union of the Greek races. but because "it was impossible to say that the present state of Greece was satisfactory." His chief objections to this course are-first, that the interests of the Mussulman population in Crete, numbering some seventy thousand, had to be consulted; and secondly, that it would establish a precedent which was certain to be urged in future difficulties and could not fail to lead to "the further dismemberment of the Turkish empire." There was a third course—they could tender friendly advice. That they had done, not, perhaps, precisely in the terms nor in the way some could have wished it done, but to the best of their ability, in circumstances of very peculiar difficulty. They had reminded the Porte of the treaty rights of 1856, which placed the Christian population in a position of perfect equality with the Mussulman. They had not, however, advised the cession of Crete to Greece. Such in substance is Lord Stanley's speech. It shows the attitude of the English government at that date. Weeks, however, have since elapsed, and it is not improbable that the policy of government is now greatly modified. Russia has since advised the Porte to cede the island of Crete to Greece. Whether England has seen fit to concur in that advice we have yet to learn. It is significant that Lord Stanley does not indicate what are the views of the other Powers in regard to this vexed question. Turkey, it is manifest to all the world, is in a pitifully helpless condition. The European Powers cannot do better than leave ber alone. The Christians are numerous enough and powerful enough to lead their own cause to ultimate victory. All things indicate that we are on the eve of great struggle. The New Post Office Site-The Proposed

Broadway Blockade.

The crowded condition of Broadway from the Astor House to the Battery at the present time surpasses anything that has previously been experienced in this city. In the busiest hours of the day vehicles of all descriptions are blocked in and unable to move further than two or three blocks in half an hour, and the most venturesome pedestrian is compelled to wait from ten to fifteen minutes before he can effect a crossing. Business suffers materially by this interruption and delay, and cries loudly for relief.

Some time ago it was proposed by many people interested in affording greater faciliti for travel in the lower part of the city to open Ann street to the East river, so as to create a second great channel through which the constant stream of vehicles might flow after leaving the broad space opposite the Park. This would have afforded a great relief and would have been a valuable boon to the trade and commerce of the city, until further improvements—such as the opening of Fifth avenue to the Battery—could have been secured. The singular and narrow-minded opposition of Mayor Hoffman postponed this necessary work and left the lower part of the city in its present deplerable condition. Not contented with setting himself up as an obstacle in the way of a desirable public improvement, Mayor Hoffman has since procured the location of the new Post Office at the south end of the Park-an undertaking which, if suffered to be carried into effect, would render Broadway, from Ann street down, actually impassable for hours during the busiest and most valuable time of the day. The mail wagous and carts, which are rapidly driven and claim the right of way, would dash up and down and accumulate around the building and blockade the street as effectually as if a stone wall were built up from the Park to the Astor House. All travel would be virtually suspended and our business men down town would suffer far worse than at the present time.

This outrage should be prevented. A public meeting should be held to protest against it. Whatever ulterior jobs may be dependent upon this principal one, it should not be suffered to be carried into effect. Independent of all other considerations, the serious injury that would be inflicted upon the trade of the city should alone be sufficient to ensure its defeat. No person wants the Post Office located in the City Hall Park. Every person who has any real interest in the matter or studies the convenience of the public protests against it. The city would lose by it, as the valuable piece of property proposed to be taken for the site is to be sacrificed for one-sixth of its